

INDOORS AND OUT.

The Farm, Orchard, Garden, and Household.

HINTS AND NOTES FOR ALL.

Better Milk—Strawberries—Deep Plowing—Spraying Weeds—Separating Buttermilk.

Here is a very simple remedy for chills. When the chill comes on, drink a pint of scalded milk, in which has been stirred a spoonful of ginger. Sweeten, if desired, and drink as hot as possible. I gave these directions to a lad who was shivering with the chills, and his mother told me it broke the chill at once, and in half an hour he was out playing.

The advantages of mixed food for sheep will receive more attention in the future. It is said that they do much better on grain and roots together than on either separate. The roots keep the digestive organs of the sheep in proper condition for the better assimilation of the grain, and also appease the appetite for green food. Keep them contented and therefore more thrifty.—*National Stockman.*

A recipe for boiling new potatoes. Wash the potatoes clean, then rub the skin off—never use a knife—and put them into boiling water, in which is a little salt, and boil quickly; when dry, lay in a dish and spread a little butter over them. Or boil some milk, put in a spoonful of butter, and thicken with a little flour, wet smooth with milk; then, when the potatoes are cooked and laid in the dish, pour this gravy over them.

A writer in an exchange says, that he was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onion in his milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about three o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay and gave them their grain as usual. The result was all he anticipated, a rest of three hours allowed this scent to pass off in the other secretions, though previously it was very strongly flavored milk and butter. The same course would probably be an advantage when the milk tastes of other foul feeds in the pasture.

Those who wish to breed a dairy herd must devote their energies and good judgment to that end, and make it a study. It is not necessary, in commencing a dairy herd, to start with thoroughbred females. The sire in the herd should, however, be a thoroughbred animal, that not only can be, but is recorded in the herd book. It is a prevalent practice for men who have a dairy bull to sell, to claim that it is a thoroughbred, but not recorded. "Could be, you know, but I never went to the trouble of recording my cattle." The expense of recording is a small item, and it guarantees the purity of the animal. The foundation on which a man intends to build years of work should not be open to any chance of being defective.

A country editor who keeps a fine horse, and who is a good judge of horse-flesh, gives as his plan of feeding a horse: "Keep all feed boxes sweet and clean. Cut about ten pounds of hay, free from dust, and put it in a tight, clean box. Pour over it enough hot water to wet it, then put in three or four quarts of finely-ground oats and corn, and stir well; a little salt may be sometimes added. When cool feed. In keeping a horse fat, there is as much in the driver as in the feed. A horse well carried and rubbed with a woollen rag afterward, is sure to make a sleek-coated horse, and when well groomed in, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run him down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and make it mind, but never get excited. A cool-headed driver makes a long-headed horse."

Last week we published an item from the *Western Rural* on making muley cattle by dehorning them. Here is a clipping from another exchange, which differs somewhat, but then our readers must remember the old saying that "you pay your money and takes your choice."

The removal of a horn from an animal is a very painful operation, as the core of the horn is part of the skull, and is covered with an exceedingly sensitive membrane. But it is quite easy and almost a painless operation to prevent the horns from growing in a young animal; this is done by cutting an X on the skin over the soft nub of the embryonic horn, raising the flaps and then cutting away the scale or root of the future horn; the skin is laid down and is covered with tar, or the nubs may be cauterized with a white-hot iron, which destroys the horn. This operation is infinitely less painful than castration, or even docking the tails of lambs, and yet says the *New York Times*, some foolish and ignorant persons declaim against it as an excess of cruelty not to be tolerated, while they approve of docking tails, slitting ears, and all of castration.

The question is often asked: "How does deep plowing make the soil moist?" I believe it is an accepted fact that wherever warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself the water in it condenses into drops. On a warm day we see it often on the outside of a pitcher of cold water. Fogs and dews are made in that way, and our rain, most of it coming up from the Gulf in those heavy currents of warm air that we frequently have. When we pulverize the soil deep, the warm air, which is full of moisture, penetrates down and all through it, and the ground being cooler than the air, condenses the water into drops, which answers in place of rain; so the deeper and more we pulverize it, the more moisture it will collect from the air. Not only that, but as warm air is rich in food for plants, it serves in place of manure, too. Thirty years ago there was a terrible drought in the east. Professor Mammes, a large market gardener, had had his ground under drained and subsoiled, and his crops, where he could, were cultivated with a subsoil plow. A committee went to see his place after nine weeks' drought, and found everything flourishing as if there had been plenty of rain. His corn (it was the 24 of September) was estimated at ninety bushels to an acre, while on land cultivated in the usual way, near by, it was but a third of that.

Orders may also be sent to the Brew-

The best time to hatch turkeys is in the month of May, when the snows are gone and the ground is dry. Young turkeys will not thrive in confinement, and they easily succumb to dampness. It is best, therefore, not to attempt to hatch them too early, as there will be great loss. Young turkeys do best when the grass is plentiful and insects numerous. They will then grow fast and give but little trouble after they have passed the first stage of their growth.

The strawberry wants two things in abundance, manure and water. The ground cannot be made too rich and productive. Potash and phosphate, especially potash, are specific manures for strawberries. They never seem to know when they get enough of them. Barn-yard and stable manures contain them all, and can safely be used in any quantity. The more you use of them the more the profit. The last load in all cases paying better than the preceding one. Use manure freely for great profits in berry culture.—*Ex.*

Parker Earle, the well-known fruit-grower of Illinois, believes that the soil on which strawberries grow has much to do with their shipping qualities. His experience teaches him that the berries grown on poor, sandy soil will hardly endure shipping a hundred miles, while the same varieties of berries from stronger, better land possess great shipping capability. He also calls attention to the fact that purchasers, as a rule, pay more for berries of attractive appearance than for flavor, an illustration of which is the Monarch, of high flavor but poor color, which is rejected for Wilson or Captain Jack, both sour but well-colored.

We advise two new features in grafting, namely: Shaping the graft at the bud and setting it with the white wood above the stock. These two features we find, by the experience of thirty years in all forms of grafting, to be valuable and new. We never saw them recommended before, and have tried them for a long time, and would not graft any other way. We have tried many experiments in grafting, but these we claim to be original. The first feature of the bud form of graft will seldom fail to take, and the second will always make a wound heal over the soonest. We have often had, in top-grafting, the graft to make a growth of six feet, be well-branched, and one and one-half inches in diameter.—*Ex.*

That female cattle can be successfully converted into bees has been thoroughly demonstrated by practical experience. This fact is, therefore, no longer questioned. Spayed heifers are equally thrifty as steers; and while they do not grow as large, yet the quality of the meat is equally as good as that of the opposite sex. Notwithstanding all this it was never considered advisable to spay the heifer calves, as long as there was a scarcity of cattle and an overabundance of grass. And now the indications are quite the reverse will soon be the case. Cattle owners should, therefore, consider the advisability of at once taking steps to guard against the possibility of an overproduction by stopping the increase by spaying and making beef of those female calves. In this way they will not only prevent their herds increasing beyond the capacity of the range, but by making butchers' cattle of this surplus and increase, they will put themselves in position to market them.

The only time that all the buttermilk and what it contains can be separated from the butter, is while the butter is yet in a granulated form. If the churning be so far advanced that the butter will be gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will of course be membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid. Moreover, when the buttermilk is gathered into a lump of butter, say taint or impurity in the buttermilk, by closer, longer, even permanent contact with the butter, materially injures the quality of the butter. If, on the other hand, the buttermilk and all it contains be drawn away before the butter has advanced beyond a granulated form a more perfect result is secured. By moving the butter at a low temperature with water and cream, and then with all it contains may be removed from it, and before any taint or impurity has been given to the butter, and the grains be saved from kneading that otherwise would be necessary. In this process butter will be taken out comparatively little affected by defects or taint in cream. Cream may be advanced more or less toward a bitter taste or decay and the butter, because being enclosed in and protected by its pellicle, not yet affected. It is because of this protection that sweet butter may be made from sour cream. Sourness is an advancement toward decay. It is equally true that the cream may be more or less bitter and the butter hidden away in it be yet sweet. When churned, the sourness or bitterness is in the buttermilk, and the butter is yet pure. The buttermilk adds its sour or bitter taste to the butter according to the quantity and time of its presence with the butter. The obvious remedy is the quickest and most complete preparation possible.—*London Provisioner.*

Syrup of Figs.
Nature's own true laxative. Pleasant to the palate, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the liver and acts on the bowels. Breaks up Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens the organs in which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Z.C.M.I. Drug Store, Wholesale Agents.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT LOWEST PRICES AT C. M. DOWLING & CO'S, West of Opera House.

NOTICE.
Salt Lake City Brewing Company
We beg to inform our many patrons and the public generally, that Williams & Gertans, one door north of the Post-office, and Hill & Trewhella, opposite Tribune office, are duly authorized to receive orders for our popular brands of beer. We have no other agents in the city.
Orders may also be sent to the Brew-

MISCELLANEOUS

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1885.
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your SARSAPARILLA being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Moscow, Zhetysay (S. Africa), March 7, 1885.

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in testifying to the great value of your SARSAPARILLA. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-scurvy." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your SARSAPARILLA, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Diseases from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1;
Six bottles for \$5.

THE SCENIC LINE
OF THE WORLD.Denver & Rio Grande
RAILWAY.THE POPULAR
Transcontinental Route!

BETWEEN
Ogden,
Salt Lake,
Gunnison,
Pueblo,
Denver
At which latter Point
DIRECT CONNECTIONS

Are made with Trains for
Kansas City,
Omaha,
Chicago,
St. Louis

And all Principal Points in the United States and Canada.

THE ATLANTIC EXPRESS
Train, composed of the Celebrated Buffet and Sleeping Cars, elegant first-class coaches and Emigrant Sleeping Cars, will leave Ogden daily at 9:30 a.m., on arrival of the train from San Francisco and Salt Lake City at 10:55 a.m., making direct connection at Pueblo and Denver, with trains for the East, North and South.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS
Train from Denver, Pueblo and Eastern points, will arrive in Salt Lake City at 4:50 p.m., and Ogden at 6:10 p.m., making direct connection with the Central Pacific Train for San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

LOCAL TRAINS
Will leave Salt Lake City for Ogden at 8:05 a.m.
Leave Salt Lake City daily for Bingham at 7:25 a.m. Returning, arrive at Salt Lake at 4:15 p.m. Leave Ogden at 8:40 a.m., arriving at Salt Lake at 7 p.m.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN
Leaves Salt Lake daily (except Sundays) at 5:00 a.m., arriving at Pleasant Valley Junction at 4:35 p.m. Returning, leaves Pleasant Valley Junction at 7:30 a.m., arriving at Salt Lake at 6:00 p.m.

W. H. RANCKOFF, Receiver.
S. W. EGGLESE, General Freight and Passenger Agent, D. & R. G. Western, Salt Lake City.

A. Fisher Brewing Co

Brewery Near U. O. R. R. and D. & R. G. Depots,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

P. O. Box 1049 Telephone 294.
We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a Superior Quality at Popular Prices.

OUR CITY DEPOT for the Celebrated ALBERT FISHER BEER is at TUPP'S & SYSTON'S well-known Beer Hall, 139 S. East Temple Street, where will always be found a full supply of our keg and bottled Beer.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Telephone No. 129.

A. Fisher Brewing Co
The Fisher Beer Hall,

MAIN STREET,
TWO DOORS SOUTH OF POSTOFFICE.
Have always on hand the Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars that the market affords.

The A. Fisher Brewing Company's Celebrated Beer always on draught, fresh and cool.
Any orders left with us for the above Beer will receive prompt attention.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL.

D. & R. G. W. COAL AGENCY

145 S. Main Street.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Being a free-burning Coal, is especially adapted to kitchen use.

Colorado Anthracite Coal,

El Moro Blacksmith Coal,

Coke, Charcoal & Wood.

Our Coals are thoroughly screened and clean.

PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

Telephone No. 211.

SELLS, BURTON & CO., Agents.

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CITY DRUG STORE

Old Elephant Corner.

N. E. Corner Main and Second South Sts.

A. C. SMITH & Co.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

DRUGS and CHEMICALS

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.

Just received a large stock of

Carriage, Bath and Toilet Sponges.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

Our facilities in the East enable us to fill all Wholesale Orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Field Extracts and Patent Medicines at the lowest prices to Druggists and Dealers.

Trial Orders Respectfully Solicited.

HENRY WAGNER,

Salt Lake City.

California Brewery.

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Second South Street. Three doors east from Main Street.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 5, 1885.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED

at this office by Reuben Heeriges, of Salt Lake City, against Hanssen Hansen, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3110, dated July 6, 1877, upon the Southwest Quarter Section 17, Township 2 S., Range 1 W., in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 20th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. McMASTER, Register.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 5, 1885.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED

at this office by Reuben Heeriges, of Salt Lake City, against Hanssen Hansen, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 3092, dated January 20th, 1881, upon the S. E. Quarter of S. W. Quarter Section 10, and Township 3 S., Range 1 W., in Salt Lake County, Utah, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. McMASTER, Register.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF MINING COMPANY, ST. GEORGE, UTAH.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 18th day of February, A.D. 1885, the trustees of the Mountain Chief Mining Company levied assessment No. 1, of 10 cents per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable within thirty days from date, to John E. Pace, treasurer, St. George City, Utah. All stock upon which said assessment remains unpaid on the 17th day of March, A.D. 1885, will be declared delinquent, and published for sale to the highest bidder.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of said corporation, this 18th day of February, A.D. 1885.

JOHN E. PACE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Mountain Chief Mining Company, held April 15th, 1885, the secretary was instructed to extend the time for declaring stock on which assessment No. 1 has not been paid, delinquent, until the 15th day of May, 1885, and at said date to publish all delinquent stock for sale to the highest bidder, to make the assessment and costs.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of said corporation, this 15th day of April, A.D. 1885.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

H. DINWOODEY,

Having been East for several weeks past visiting all the large Furniture, Carpet and Wall Paper houses, is now better prepared than ever to sell at prices to suit the times. Having made arrangements for large shipments, he is selling his large and well-selected stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine the Stock and compare prices.

FURNITURE

A complete and immense stock of all kinds and varieties, from the cheapest to the finest that is made. Two hundred different styles of Chairs to choose from.

CARPETS!

IN ALL GRADES AND PRICES. A MOST ELEGANT STOCK.

WALL PAPERS!

AT REDUCED RATES.

BABY CARRIAGES,

A Choice Selection, ranging in Price from \$8 to \$50 each.

Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Every article kept in stock will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

HENRY DINWOODEY,

37 to 43 W. First South St., Salt Lake City.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY

FOR—

ONE DOLLAR, CASH,

AT—

PRICE & OLIVER'S,

No. 58 W. First South Street.

5 Packages Tea \$1.00 65 Pounds Dry Onions \$1.00

5 Packages Arrowhead Coffee 1.00 2 Pounds Horseshoe Tobacco 1.00

5 Packages Old Government Java 1.00 2 Pounds Star Tobacco 1.00

(Ground) 1.00 20 Packages Smoking Tobacco 1.00

10 Pounds Sugar 1.00 20 Packages Cigarettes 1.00

12 Packages of Tea Buns 1.00 3 Bottles Worcestershire Sauce 1.00

8 Pounds Mocha and Java Coffee 1.00 7 Cans Tomatoes 1.00

5 Pounds Green Rio 1.00 3 Cans Mixed Fruit 1.00</